



**BOROUGH OF PUDSEY**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

**1946**

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**E. ORMOND BOWIE**

L.A.H.I., D.P.H., L.M.



# BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1946

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: COUNCILLOR D. V. HODGSON.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR S. M. E. MUSGRAVE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR — ALDERMAN G. P. JACKSON.

Alderman R. OGDEN,

„ S. WILCOCK.

Councillor J. W. BINKS,

„ W. R. CLARK,

„ K. L. DELL,

„ W. H. NORTHARD,

„ J. F. S. SMITH,

„ J. WILSON.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee, together with the following co-opted Ladies:—

Mrs. G. P. JACKSON,

Mrs. C. ROBINSON,

Mrs. C. A. PEARSON,

Mrs. J. TORDOFF,

Mrs. S. WILCOCK.

## BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

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### STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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#### **Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—**

E. ORMOND BOWIE, L.A.H.I., D.P.H., L.M.

#### **Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent—**

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. (Certs. Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science R.S.I.), Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

#### **Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—**

L. EASTWOOD, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. (Cert, Meat and Foods R.S.I. Testamur of the Institute of the Public Cleansing (Hons.).

#### **Additional Sanitary Inspector—**

H. NUSSEY, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Certs. Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science R.S.I.).

#### **Health Visitors—**

Mrs. N. CLAYTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. G. N. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

#### **Municipal Midwives—**

Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. B. O'BYRNE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned).

Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Gas and Air Analgesia Cert.

Miss N. M. EVERITT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 29/1/46).

Mrs. B. A. BUCKLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 1/3/46).

#### **Orthopaedic Surgeon—**

Mr. G. HYMAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), F.R.C.S. (England).

#### **Physiotherapists—**

Miss G. FABIAN.

Mr. P. GAUNT, C.S.M.M.G. (Part-time).

#### **Day Nurseries—**

MATRON (PROVIDENCE HOUSE)—MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MATRON (LITTLEMOOR ROAD)—MISS E. ELLIOTT, S.R.F.N.

#### **Clerical Staff—**

Mrs. A. M. PEET. (Resigned).

Mrs. R. ARMITAGE. (Resigned).

Mr. ALTON HARTLEY. (Appointed 12/7/46).

Mr. DONALD M. KNOWLES. (Appointed 19/8/46).

Miss A. WEBSTER.

Mr. PETER A. ROBERTSHAW. (Appointed 23/9/46).



Public Health Department,  
St. Lawrence House,  
Pudsey.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1946 has been a remarkably good year so far as the health of the Borough is concerned. The incidence of infectious disease has been more or less stationary. Measles is the sole striking exception, only 27 cases as compared with 507 cases in 1945. The birth rate is a record at 17.9, slightly exceeding that for 1930, the last previous highest rate, but is less than the average rate for the whole country.

There have been few changes in staff, other than the departure of Mrs. Peet, who had been with us since October, 1941, and who so successfully negotiated the War years and all their additional work, and I take this opportunity of thanking her for all her help and assistance. Almost concurrent with her departure was that of Miss Rene Braithwaite, who came in February, 1942, and has since entered into double harness. She was a pleasant employee to work with, and ably assisted Mrs. Peet in the execution of her duties. Mr. Hartley came to us in July straight from H.M. Forces after nearly six years in the Services, most of which was spent in India and Burma. He soon got into his stride, and I have no doubt that he will be a useful acquisition to the Public Health Staff. He has had previous Local Authority experience, which makes him no newcomer to the ranks of Local Government Officers. The rest of the staff have gone on steadily, and I am pleased to say that there have been few changes.

The Orthopaedic Clinic in the care of Miss Gerda Fabian goes on without any slackening off in numbers, and smoothly and pleasantly to the benefit of the children who attend it. I am pleased to be associated with Mr. Hyman, the Orthopaedic Specialist, who has proved himself an able and efficient colleague.

I am sorry to see Alderman R. Ogden leave us, as he was very helpful and understanding and co-operative, and I am sure that the Housing Committee will benefit by his skill in Local Government affairs. Councillor D. V. Hodgson is once more Chairman of the Health Committee. He is already well acquainted with the work of the Public Health Department. This is a distinct advantage, as a new Chairman is not always easy to work with and an inexperienced one is worse.

I once again thank all those who have helped me during the year, and I much appreciate the good feeling that exists. I thank my colleagues in the Borough, and those members outside it whose help I have had reason to seek. In this respect I would like to mention Dr. H. M. Holt, Medical Officer of Health for Keighley, and the Medical Officer of Health for Shipley, Dr. E. D. Irvine. These two Officers have been very kind, always friendly, and ever ready to help in any way when consulted, and I have benefited greatly by their advice.

I still remain without an Assistant. I wish it to be borne in mind that this makes the work truly arduous, as besides Public Health there is the School Medical work to be taken into consideration and as there is no relief it makes one very tied. I would like to point out that every other Department has somebody in authority to relieve the Chief Officer except the Public Health Department, which, as is well known, is the most important Department in any Local Authority.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. ORMOND BOWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

**SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

Area of the Borough (acres) ... ..	5,326
Estimated Population (Mid-summer, 1946) ... ..	28,460
Population at 1931 Census ... ..	24,575
(Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937).	
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated) ... ..	10,000
Rateable Value for General Rate ... ..	£163,738
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£640
The Borough is divided into 7 Wards.	

**BIRTHS**

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate ... ..	488	256	232
Illegitimate ... ..	21	11	10
Total	509	267	242
Still, Legitimate ... ..	17	10	7
Illegitimate ... ..	1	1	—
Total	18	11	7
Total Births ... ..	527	278	249

**BIRTH RATES**

	1945	1946
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population) ... ..	13.45	17.88
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	39.4	34.16
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population) ... ..	14.00	18.52

**DEATH RATES**

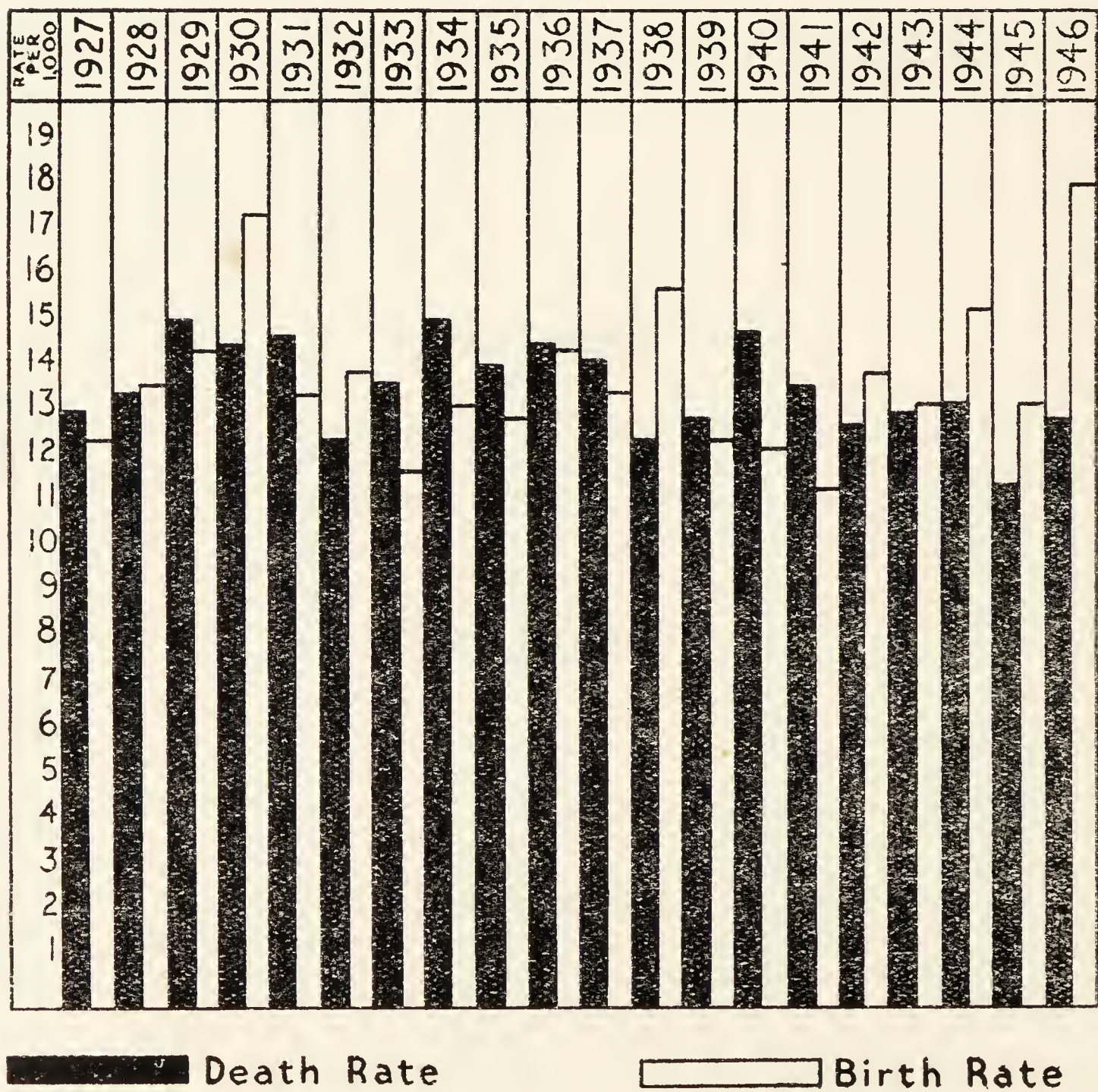
	1945	1946
All Causes (Crude) ... ..	11.45	13.0
Phthisis ... ..	0.41	0.11
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1.17	1.51
Cancer ... ..	1.7	2.14
Heart Disease ... ..	3.7	4.88
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births):—		
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.00	0.00
Other puerperal causes ... ..	0.00	0.00
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—		
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	28.2	37.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	25.3	36.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	57.1	47.62



COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1946

	Pudsey	England and Wales
Birth Rate (per 1,000 resident population) ... ..	17.9	19.1
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 resident population) ...	0.52	0.53
Infant Mortality Rate ... ..	37.0	43.0
Maternal Mortality Rate:—		
(a) Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.00	0.31
(b) From other causes ... ..	0.00	1.12
Total (a and b) ...	0.00	1.43

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE TWENTY YEARS  
1927 — 1946





**Death Rates.**

Per 1,000 Civilian Population:—

All causes ... ..	13.0	11.5
Measles ... ..	0.00	Not available
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.00	
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.00	
Diphtheria ... ..	0.03	
Influenza ... ..	0.06	

Per 1,000 Live Births:—

Deaths under 1 year of age ... ..	37	43
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... ..	3.93	4.4

# DEATHS.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN PUDSEY.

	1945			1946		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid						
Fevers ... ..	—	1	1	1	1	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	2	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory						
System ... ..	7	3	10	1	2	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	2	—	2	1	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	1	—	1	—	1	1
Influenza ... ..	2	—	2	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis and						
Polioencephalitis ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer ... ..	28	22	50	34	27	61
Diabetes ... ..	2	2	4	1	3	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	15	23	38	17	19	36
Heart Disease ... ..	55	45	100	60	73	133
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	5	6	11	2	4	6
Bronchitis ... ..	11	12	23	19	12	31
Pneumonia ... ..	3	2	5	5	4	9
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	5	1	6	2	1	3
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	2	—	2	1	1	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years						
Diseases of the Digestive	—	1	1	2	—	2
Organs ... ..	3	7	10	3	2	5
Nephritis ... ..	6	6	12	4	4	8
Premature Birth ... ..	2	5	7	6	2	8
Congenital Malformations,						
birth injury, etc. ... ..	2	4	6	2	3	5
Suicide ... ..	1	1	2	2	2	4
Accidents ... ..	3	8	11	1	—	1
All other violent causes ... ..	—	—	—	1	4	5
All other causes ... ..	8	16	24	16	20	36
	166	166	332	181	188	369

## SECTION B — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### 1. STAFF.

Full details of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this Report, and I have referred to changes therein in my introductory remarks.

### 2. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

One Ambulance and one Sitting Case Car are provided by the Council for the removal of non-infectious cases (medical, maternity or accident) to hospital, and this service is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The Sitting-Case Car broke down, and owing to the supply difficulty prevailing in the automobile industry this was not replaced.

Particulars of cases taken to hospital are given below:—

Month	Medical Cases	Street Accidents	Works Accidents	Public Assistance	Total
January	146	6	1	1	154
February	118	2	1	—	121
March	104	3	1	3	111
April	98	3	1	—	102
May	102	5	2	—	109
June	77	2	—	2	81
July	104	4	5	1	114
August	92	7	2	—	101
September	87	5	2	—	94
October	87	4	1	—	92
November	75	7	3	—	85
December	117	3	6	—	126
Year	1207	51	25	7	1290

The Calverley Joint Hospital Board have an arrangement with the Bradford City Health Department whereby a special ambulance is available to take cases to the Isolation Hospital.

### 3. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Abnormal and Emergency Maternity Cases continue to be sent to Leeds Maternity Hospital, both by the General Practitioners within the Borough as well as by the Medical Officer of Health, and owing to the pressure on the accommodation of the above-named hospital, all cases of abortion are being treated at the St. James's Hospital, Leeds, concerning which an arrangement was made between the Leeds Corporation and this Authority.

Further, from the 1st October, 1944, an agreement was made with the County Council for the admission of normal maternity cases to the Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury, on an order signed by the Medical Officer of Health. The beds available are quickly taken advantage of by the large number of mothers attending our Ante-Natal Clinics.



During the year 64 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 13 to St. James's Hospital, and 64 to Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury. The Borough Council accept responsibility for the payment of the maintenance and treatment costs of these patients, and the cost is then recovered from the patient in accordance with a "sliding scale" based on the income of the patient.

#### **4. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.**

Very early in the year I made arrangements with the Matron of the Maternity Hospital at Leeds to admit midwives of this Borough to a course of instruction in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, with the result that all our midwives were qualified before the apparatus became available. Nurse Everitt commenced her duties early in the year, and, apart from a few weeks at the beginning of 1946, we had a full complement of midwives in the Borough during the whole twelve months. The midwives are available to act in the capacity of either a midwife or a maternity nurse as required.

There is a nation-wide shortage of midwives, and in some ways we have been fortunate in that the Midwifery Service has been adequate.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasias ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
All Causes ...	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	6

### Work of Domiciliary Midwives.

Patients undelivered at end of 1945 ... ..	96
New Bookings, 1946 ... ..	290
Delivery (excl. abortion) at home ... ..	205
Abortions ... ..	—
Transfer to Hospital ... ..	19
Transfer out of District ... ..	1
Not pregnant ... ..	—
Undelivered at end of 1946 ... ..	102

### Transferred Notifications.

259 (50%) of the births took place outside Pudsey, mainly in Leeds and Bradford.

### Institutional Confinements.

During the year, 64 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 13 to St. James's Hospital and 64 to Staincliffe County Hospital.

## 5. PREMATURE INFANTS.

There were 20 premature babies notified, 14 of whom were born at home and were entirely nursed at home, and 6 of whom were born either in hospital or nursing home. Of those nursed at home, 2 died during the first 24 hours, the causes of death being prematurity and deformity. 1 child born in a nursing home died during the first 24 hours.

## 6. HEALTH VISITORS.

Three full-time and one part-time Health Visitors are employed by the Borough Council to do the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. We have been without one Health Visitor for almost the whole of 1946. During the year 3,342 visits were made by the Health Visitors, details of which are shown below, along with the analysis of visits made during the previous four years:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Live Births ....	408	389	451	390	449
Still Births ....	13	14	15	16	9
Visits to Infants :—					
Under 1 year (new) ....	440	442	509	433	344
Under 1 year (total) ....	2387	2349	2148	2255	1044
Visits to Children 1-5 yrs ....	5315	4566	4061	4912	1538
Visits to expectant mothers :					
First ....	196	115	124	124	51
Total ....	269	179	221	224	89
Visits re Infant life protection	17	8	8	9	24
Other visits ....	291	441	256	809	252
Total	8915	8100	7327	8766	3342



## 7. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The arrangements for Nursing in the Home continue to operate as formerly, and it is carried out by five District Nursing Associations as follows:—

Pudsey District Nursing Association,  
Stanningley and Farsley District Nursing Association,  
Calverley District Nursing Association,  
Rodley District Nursing Association,  
Bradford District Nursing Association.

The Pudsey Association looks after the whole of the Borough of Pudsey, and the Stanningley and Farsley Association takes under its wing the whole of Farsley, and that part of Stanningley adjacent to it. The Farsley Nurse I may mention also undertakes Maternity Cases as either Midwife or Maternity Nurse. The Calverley Association embraces the whole of Calverley down to Brookfield Avenue, and the Rodley District Nurse practices under the auspices of the Rodley District Nursing Association, from and including Brookfield Avenue, the whole of Calverley Bridge and up to and including Bagley Lane. The Nurse from the Bradford Association serves the Tyersal Estate. Thus it will be seen that we are fully and adequately covered so far as District Nursing is concerned. The District Nurses do not undertake the nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases.

## 8. CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS (Infant Welfare).

Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey; Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley, and Chapel Street, Calverley.

The Medical Officer of Health attends personally at all the clinics.

The following attendances were made at the Infant Welfare Clinics during the year, and I also append herewith a comparative list of numbers attending the Child Welfare Clinics from the year 1942:—

NAME OF CENTRE					Total Attendances	
					Age 0-1	Age 1-5
Pudsey Clinic	...	...	...	...	2126	754
Farsley Clinic	...	...	...	...	1542	606
Calverley Clinic	...	...	...	...	896	720
Totals ... ..					4564	2080

### Child Welfare Clinics.

PUDSEY	Number of Children on the Register.				
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Under 1 year ....	158	320	371	160	345
1 to 5 years ....	126	148	201	374	188
<b>FARSLEY</b>					
Under 1 year ....	213	204	185	76	133
1 to 5 years ....	128	89	104	181	177
<b>CALVERLEY</b>					
Under 1 year ....	36	44	50	37	56
1 to 5 years ....	98	111	132	115	90

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of live births registered ....	408	389	451	390	509
New patients (under 1 yr)	382	387	437	372	397
New patients (1-5 years)	35	78	80	57	56
New patients (total) ....	417	465	517	429	453
Total attendances : (under 1 year) ....	6039	5917	5740	4534	4564
Total attendances : (1-5 years) ....	2169	3152	2854	2486	2080
Total Attendances	8208	9069	8594	7020	6644
Total No. of Clinic Session	165	194	224	221	201
Average attendance per session ....	50	47	38	31	33

### VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with reference to the vaccination work done during 1946 :—

Registration Districts comprised in the Borough	No. of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1946	Successfully vaccinated	Insusceptible	Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received	Died unvaccinated	Removed to district known	Removed and not found	Postponed
Pudsey ....	156	48	—	97	6	1	7	2
Calverley ....	124	40	1	78	3	2	8	—
Total ....	280	88	1	175	9	3	15	2



## **9. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.**

16 illegitimate children were notified during the year. The Health Visitors of the various areas visit them regularly and report on their condition, and all their reports have been satisfactory. The children, without exception, attend the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough.

## **10. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.**

The Ante-Natal Clinics remain as always popular, and are very well attended. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend these Clinics once a month up to the eighth month and then weekly until delivery. Cases showing any abnormality are referred to the Consultant Obstetricians at Leeds Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds. Expectant mothers who are booked for confinement at the Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury, are referred to the Ante-Natal Clinic there a fortnight before confinement is expected, but they attend the Ante-Natal Clinics of this Borough from the day on which they report their condition to us. Ante-Natal Clinics are held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, Chapel Street, Calverley, and at Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley. The last-named was opened in September, 1945, to relieve the Pudsey Clinic, and was held on Tuesday afternoons until it became so popular that a Clinic had to be held on Friday afternoons as well.

Although every endeavour has been made to impress upon mothers the necessity for post-natal treatment and advice, I regret to say that the mothers do not seem to think that this is at all necessary and attendances are negligible. During 1946 434 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and made 1495 attendances. 4 women attended the Post-Natal Clinics.

## **11. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.**

Expectant and Nursing Mothers receive financial assistance towards the cost of dental treatment, the amount of such assistance being decided according to the scale based on family income. This arrangement continues to be much appreciated by the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics, and during the year 11 mothers have been referred by me to the local Dental Surgeons.

## **12. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.**

I append herewith the report of Mr. Geoffrey Hyman, the Orthopaedic Consultant, on the work of this Clinic, and I can find nothing to add to what he has to say, other than to emphasise his suggestion for the treatment of postural defects being continued in schools under the direction of the P.T. Instructors there.

The attendances at the Clinic have been good and the enthusiasm of all concerned has been maintained. Steps are now being taken by the Medical Officer of Health to co-ordinate the physical training in the schools and at the Clinics. Remedial classes will then be held in the schools and will be extremely helpful for many reasons. All minor defects could be treated in this way thus preventing major deformities later. The more severe cases treated at the Clinic could be followed up at the school to



prevent recurrence. Older children who are taking examinations sometimes find difficulty in attending the Clinic, particularly when they have to travel long distances. Young children who have to travel a long way require escort which may not be easily forthcoming. Most of them have minor defects which could be treated in school remedial classes once they have been reviewed at the Clinic.

Increased facilities for swimming should be considered essential in any future planning. Swimming is invaluable for all children, not only because of its effect on general physique but because of its use in the treatment of postural defects and infantile paralysis.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, PUDSEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	104	111	3	1	7	6	55	49	—	—
February	110	113	3	7	2	5	53	49	—	—
March	116	105	19	2	13	10	67	51	—	—
April	117	104	7	6	6	7	66	45	—	—
May	107	104	3	5	13	5	56	44	—	—
June	110	101	4	8	1	11	47	40	—	—
July	110	108	6	10	6	3	48	45	—	—
August	107	111	—	3	3	—	24	28	—	—
September	112	107	11	6	6	10	44	40	—	—
October	121	113	17	10	8	4	53	47	—	—
November	115	104	9	3	15	12	49	41	—	—
December	106	98	2	6	11	12	39	33	—	—

MONTH	Treatments given over 5 yrs.				Treatments given under 5 yrs.			
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Totals	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.
January	46	192	44	9	291	220	208	108
February	43	206	44	10	303	176	148	110
March	44	270	51	4	369	218	193	111
April	35	194	62	—	291	178	156	95
May	54	322	61	—	437	164	165	123
June	31	171	38	—	240	136	135	88
July	27	216	52	—	295	249	251	98
August	7	41	5	—	53	77	77	32
September	20	126	65	—	211	161	165	122
October	22	218	106	—	346	274	283	154
November	12	171	46	2	231	169	175	67
December	12	91	28	4	135	120	130	68
	353	2218	602	29	3202	2142	2086	1178
								1
								5407





### 13. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Appended are the figures for the past five years which show clearly the progress we have made:—

#### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Year	School Children Complete Course	Infants Complete Course	Total
1942	413	493	906
1943	185	540	725
1944	120	385	505
1945	77	430	507
1946	31	278	309

The following are the percentages of the school children immunised in the Elementary schools within the Borough:—

#### PERCENTAGE TABLE

Littlemoor Senior ... ..	83.0%
Littlemoor Infants ... ..	84.3%
Greenside Junior ... ..	88.4%
Greenside Infants ... ..	83.9%
Primrose Hill Senior ... ..	89.4%
Primrose Hill Infants ... ..	91.0%
Waterloo ... ..	94.1%
St. Joseph's ... ..	85.3%
Richardshaw Lane Junior ... ..	85.0%
Richardshaw Lane Infants ... ..	93.6%
Calverley Church ... ..	81.1%
Calverley Council ... ..	83.3%
Wesley Street ... ..	89.4%
Frances Street ... ..	89.5%
Average ...	87.2%

The following are the percentages of the school children immunised in Private and Secondary Schools within the Borough:—

Fulneck Girls' School ... ..	56.056%
Fulneck Boys' School ... ..	57.057%
Grammar School ... ..	86.4%
Miss Allen's Private School ... ..	90.0%
Miss Miller's Private School ... ..	100%

### 14. VITAMIN PREPARATIONS.

The distribution of Vitamin Preparations is still carried on within the Borough. At the request of the Ministry of Health, both Day Nurseries are distributing centres for these preparations as in previous years.

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Food Executive Officer.

The amount of dried milk supplied during the year to mothers and infants was 12, 416lbs. at cost, and 156lbs. free.

Milk issued during the year under the National Milk Scheme is as follows:—

No. of persons receiving milk at 2d. per pint ... .. 2,264  
 No. of persons receiving milk free of charge ... .. 12

The quantities of Vitamin Foods issued under the Ministry of Food's Scheme are as follow, the figures are approximate, and represent issues to children, and to mothers also, who obtain vitamin preparations from us, to which they are entitled:—

No. of bottles of Cod Liver Oil issued weekly ... .. 92  
 No. of bottles of Orange Juice issued weekly ... .. 580  
 No. of packets of Vitamin Tablets issued weekly ... 30

## 15. DAY NURSERIES.

The Nurseries at Providence House and Littlemoor Road were both popular as ever during the year, the attendances only being affected by the incidence of infectious disease as for one period at Littlemoor and the disturbed labour conditions towards the end of the year during which some mothers were employed on short time and consequently had their children at home.

Miss Milner terminated her appointment as Warden at Providence House in December.

### PROVIDENCE HOUSE NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children			Resident Children	
Attendances	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
January	315	450	203	27
February	317	431	183	45
March	393	456	190	35
April ...	289	459	170	38
May ...	381	579	162	21
June ...	289	402	133	10
July ...	341	491	141	—
August	272	361	75	8
September	282	362	76	25
October	349	478	102	48
November	294	457	86	34
December	224	375	62	22

### LITTLEMOOR ROAD NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children				
Attendances			0-2	2-5
January	...	...	380	232
February	...	...	199	268
March	...	...	253	391
April	...	...	268	345
May	...	...	355	436
June	...	...	214	370
July	...	...	263	445
August	...	...	208	280
September	...	...	145	175
October	...	...	121	310
November	...	...	144	324
December	...	...	176	348

## 16. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no epidemic of any kind during the whole of the year. Scarlet Fever accounted for almost 50% of the notifiable diseases occurring in the Borough during the year, but these (113) were spread over the whole year. There were only 27 cases of Measles as compared with 507 cases in 1945. The Age Incidence Table shows the importance of the early school years (5—10) in Scarlet Fever. It also shows that Measles and Whooping Cough occur mainly in the age groups below school entry. There were 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. The case of Malaria notified in October had its origin in Burma. With the increase in air travel it is almost certain that tropical diseases will not remain entirely unknown in this country.



AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Under 1 Year	AGE GROUPS										65 and over	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45				
Smallpox ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ....	1	—	3	6	12	42	33	7	6	4	—	—	113	109	—
Typhoid ....	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	13	11	1
Paratyphoid ....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Pneumonia ....	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	4	1	—	5	1	18	—	3
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	7	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ....	—	1	1	1	4	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	4	8	12	11	9	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	60	—	—
Dysentery ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	7	9	19	20	27	80	39	15	12	6	7	5	246	127	4

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1946—Monthly Incidence of Notification.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	4	5	11	9	4	9	18	13	10	16	8	6	113
Diphtheria .....	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	13
Typhoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .....	4	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	18
Erysipelas .....	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Opthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-Myelitis .....	—	—	—	1	1	1	14	9	1	—	—	—	27
Measles .....	—	—	—	10	4	6	10	2	9	3	2	—	60
Whooping Cough .....	3	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—
Malaria B.T. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	11	22	27	13	17	44	30	24	20	13	12	246

\* Not contracted in the United Kingdom.

## **17. TUBERCULOSIS.**

There were 15 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1946, 13 male and 2 female; and 5 notifications of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 male and 3 female. Deaths were 3 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—2 male and 1 female; and there were deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—1 male and 1 female.

Should any suspected case come to the notice of the Medical Officer at any of his Clinics, or be sent along to him by any of the Local Practitioners, these are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer of the West Riding County Council who attends at 10 a.m. on Friday at "Farr Royd," Otley Road, Shipley, where the Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated.

## **18. VENEREAL DISEASES.**

No notification is made to the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough, but all particulars are sent by the V.D. Centres at Leeds General Infirmary and St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, to the County Authorities for inclusion in the County Medical Officer's Annual Report. But should any cases come under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough, he in turn refers them to one or other of the above-mentioned hospitals, to be included in their statistics, while they report their findings to the County Medical Officer.

## **19. SCABIES.**

An arrangement has been made with the Bradford Corporation for cases to be sent to the Cleansing Centre, Canal Road, Bradford.

Scabies Clinic—Monday to Friday inclusive,  
Mornings 10 to 12,  
Afternoons 2 to 4.



# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING 1946.

Scarlet Fever ... ..	113
Diphtheria ... ..	13
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	18
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—
Erysipelas ... ..	7
Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory ... ..	16
Tuberculosis (b) Other forms ... ..	6
Measles ... ..	27
Whooping Cough ... ..	60
Typhoid ... ..	2
Paratyphoid ... ..	2
Malaria ... ..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2

### Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever ... ..	109
Diphtheria ... ..	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—
Typhoid ... ..	2
Paratyphoid ... ..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2

## WARD STATISTICS

	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calver-ley	Total
Acreage ....	755	233	856	398	347	1,221	1,516	5,326
Estimated Population	3,658	3,956	4,614	3,243	3,337	7,012	3,562	29,382
Est. Population per acre ...	4.8	16.9	5.3	8.1	9.6	5.7	2.3	5.5
Live Births ....	36	18	43	36	25	111	15	284
Birth Rate ....	9.85	4.55	9.32	11.10	7.50	15.83	4.19	9.67
Deaths ....	27	31	32	17	31	67	54	259
Death Rate ....	7.38	7.84	6.98	5.24	9.29	9.56	15.17	8.82
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	6
Infantile Mor-tality Rate	—	55.6	23.3	—	80.0	9.0	66.7	21.1

## NOTIFICATIONS

Disease	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calver-ley	Total
Smallpox ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ....	40	17	12	15	5	19	5	113
Diphtheria ....	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	13
Typhoid ....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid ....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Opththalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ....	3	1	5	4	2	1	2	18
Erysipelas ....	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomye-litis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ....	1	—	—	—	—	3	23	27
Whooping Cough	7	5	23	8	3	9	5	60
Dysentery ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary ....	4	2	1	—	4	4	1	16
Non-Pulmon'y	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	6

**SECTION C — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**  
**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.Mun.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding Sewage Disposal in the Borough.

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, storm tank, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.
- (b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm water and humus tanks with filtration by percolating and land filters. Sludge is disposed of on drying beds and milk of lime is used as a precipitant.
- (c) Sewage from Farsley, and
- (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley Works of the Leeds Corporation.

**Sewage Flow for 1945.**

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total Volume treated ... ..	305,794,000	93,068,000
Average daily flow ... ..	837,000	255,000
Average week-day flow ... ..	886,000	267,000
Average week-day dry-weather flow ... ..	469,000	156,000
Average Sunday dry-weather flow ... ..	371,000	136,000
Rainfall (Houghside) ... ..	33.66 inches.	

**Composition of Sewage.**

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 50% trade waste at Houghside Works, and 20% at Smalewell Works.

**Strength of Sewage.**

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 15 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in four hours and is therefore, classed as very strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong ( $\text{O}_2$  absorption = 12/100,000).

**Character of Sewage.**

The sewage at Houghside Works is a very difficult one from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitant which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds fairly readily to normal treatment. Difficulty from irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.



**Average Analyses for 1944.**

Parts per 100,000 of  $O_2$  absorbed from acid  $KMnO_4$  in 4 hours at  $80^{\circ}F$  :—

Smalewell :

Crude sewage	12.3	
Tank Effluent	5.68	= 54% Purification.
Humus Effluent	1.95	= 84% Purification.
Final Effluent	1.43	= 88.5% Purification.

Houghside :

Crude sewage	16.4	
Tank Effluent	7.4	= 55% Purification.
Humus Effluent	3.6	= 77% Purification.
Final Effluent	2.72	= 83% Purification.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

I offer my sincere thanks to Mr. Harold Brownson, Water-works Manager, for the facts and figures contained in the following Report:—

**Consumption of Water.**

	Year ending 31st Dec., 1946. Gallons.
Domestic Supply ... ..	196,599,000
Trade Supply ... ..	87,131,000
	<hr/>
Total Consumption ...	263,730,000
	<hr/>

## Main Laying.

The following mains have been laid during the year, and with the exception of North Street and Laurel Mount the rest are extensions to the existing domestic supply system:—

Laurel Mount ... ..	67yds.—4in.
North Street ... ..	140yds.—3in.
Vine Terrace ... ..	76yds.—3in.
Laurel Terrace ... ..	65yds.—3in.
Back West Street ... ..	25yds.—3in.
Broughton Terrace ... ..	29yds.—3in.
Oakroyd Terrace ... ..	28yds.—3in.
Laurel Mount ... ..	28yds.—3in.
Oakroyd Mount ... ..	60yds.—3in.
Calverley House ... ..	13yds.—2in.
Peel Street ... ..	20yds.—3in.
Bk. St. Lawrence Terrace ... ..	9yds.—3in.
Calverley Housing Estate ... ..	294yds.—3in.

The following work has also been carried out:—

Improved supplies ... ..	52
Ferrules inserted ... ..	178
Inspection of Plumbing work ... ..	186
Washers fixed on taps ... ..	867
New metered supplies ... ..	9
Meters changed ... ..	41
Houses visited and taps inspected ... ..	16,378
Valves examined ... ..	2,607
Hydrants examined ... ..	2,412
Burst mains ... ..	7
Burst Service Pipes reported by Waterworks Inspectors ... ..	103

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department.

There are two supplies of water to the Borough of Pudsey from Bradford, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper. The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from here it passes to the Gilstead slow sand filter, from where it is passed to the Heaton service reservoir and a branch is taken off at Shipley to supply Calverley, before it joins the Heaton service reservoir; that is to say, the water for Calverley is slow sand filtered at the Gilstead filter. The Pudsey supply proper is taken from the intermediate level waterworks, viz., the Angram and Scar House Reservoirs, which are impounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From here it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity filters and then through slow sand filters, and then sent on to Pudsey proper. In both cases the water is chlorinated at the filtration works.

The public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant.

Samples were taken periodically and sent to Richardson and Jaffee, of Bradford, for a comprehensive analysis. This analysis includes the examination for lead.

Approximately 10,000 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains serving a population estimated at 28,383, and there are 29 other sources of supply to 77 people. These latter sources are tabulated as follows:—

**PREMISES NOT ON PUBLIC SUPPLY.**

Location	Present Supply	Domestic.	Other	Tested	Result	Complaints of inadequate water supply during the last seven yrs
Calverley Bridge	Small Reservoir	21	Warehouse 1. Farm 1. Depot 1.	Yes	Satisfactory	
73a, Roker Lane	Spring	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Black Hey Farm	Spring	1	Farm 1.	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Bungalow Happy Valley	Spring	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	—
Page Wood Cott.	Well	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	—
Totals		25	4	—	—	2



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1946.

I have the honour to submit my report on the work of the department for the year 1946. In this, my seventh annual report, I feel justified in claiming that general progress has been made.

### **Housing.**

Although the year has been one of peace, the recent world war has left its aftermath of rules and regulations. Shortages of essential materials have caused delays in the construction of new houses, and the carrying out of essential repairs to existing unfit houses. Many complaints of defective housing conditions were investigated, and no effort was spared by your officers to maintain houses in the Borough in a reasonable state of habitation.

Despite such efforts, there has been a steady deterioration in the condition of dwelling houses, a state which has been progressive since 1939. Many families are living in conditions far below Housing Act standards and there exists a great deal of unavoidable overcrowding in the Borough.

It is indeed regrettable that little can be done to improve or ameliorate these conditions, but the only remedy for the problem is the provision of new houses in sufficient numbers to rehouse tenants so that the properties can be dealt with under the Housing Acts by the clearance of insanitary areas or the demolition of individual unfit houses.

As you are aware, a preliminary housing survey was conducted in 1945 with a view to assessing the housing position at that time, and with the object of giving a guide to the Council as to the post-war housing requirements. In that survey it was estimated that a total of 800 houses would be required for rehousing purposes. One looks forward to the day when it will be possible to rid the Borough of all unfit houses and personally, I shall obtain much satisfaction in being able to report to you details of such properties for appropriate action to be taken.

Many tenants of houses in the Borough must have noticed with a great deal of envy that the temporary prefabricated bungalows which were constructed in the Borough possessed facilities such as good cupboard space, washing accommodation, refrigerators and a plentiful supply of hot water. It does seem a strange travesty of the times however, that large numbers of families are living in the Borough in houses without such essentials as a hot water service and baths.

During the year local builders and house repairers have experienced great difficulty in obtaining materials for carrying out essential repairs. A priority scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Health whereby materials could be obtained on production of a certificate or statutory notice from the local authority.

Although a good deal of assistance was afforded, particularly in the early stages of the scheme, I feel that full advantage was not taken of the scheme by local builders.

Full co-operation was achieved with the Housing Department in regard to Council houses. Where any doubt arose as to the presence of vermin a full investigation was made by myself or my colleagues. This applied in cases of new tenancies as well as existing ones. 18 houses which were the subject of prewar closing orders were demolished during the year.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

Councillor Mrs. Dell and myself were appointed your representatives on the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. Although the Council evinced great interest in the problem of air pollution, I regret to note that apathy was the keynote so far as the general public were concerned. The public insist on a pure food supply and water supply but they appear quite unconcerned about a pure air. In fact they are prepared to breathe smoke laden air which is polluted by their own coal burning efforts. It is not generally realised that domestic smoke is responsible for a great amount of air pollution. Smoke observations were taken on industrial plant during the year and improvements were effected at several premises, but much tolerance had to be exercised by your officers, particularly in view of the inferior quality of fuel which was available for use in industry.

The Council approved the installation of gas ignited smokeless grates in the first new houses on the Farfield Estate and the tenants appeared to be well satisfied with them.

It does appear to me that the Ministry of Health might offer more encouragement to local authorities to instal smokeless appliances in their new houses, as I believe that a golden opportunity has arisen to further the cause of smoke abatement, and to encourage the use of such appliances in the immense building programme of the next few years.

During the year the sanitary inspectors took tests in regard to the air pollution of the Borough, and it was particularly noticeable that on a summers day, with the consequent absence of domestic fires, the pollution was slight as compared to a winters day.

### **General Public Health Work.**

The drive on the abolition of privy middens and ashpits, together with the provision of water closets and dustbins therefor, continued. In certain cases where drainage was unavailable, the owners provided pailclosets and the department undertook weekly removal of the contents.

This arrangement, in my opinion, is far more hygienic than the continued usage of the foul insanitary privy midden.



The department was able to help materially owners of premises to obtain dustbins where the existing ones were defective. The responsibility for the provision of dustbins to all council houses was placed in my hands during the year. Although great difficulty was experienced towards the end of the year in obtaining supplies of bins from the manufacturers the department was able to supply 494 bins for refuse storage in the Borough during the year.

The advantages of this arrangement were, that a good type of bin was available and the prompt action could be taken where reports of defective bins had been received. The danger to dustmen in handling defective bins is obvious.

The public mains water supply was frequently sampled, and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis (including plumbo solvency), the results proving the excellence of the water.

Samples from premises supplied by sources other than the public mains were regularly obtained for the same purposes. In one case steps were taken to secure the provision of a mains supply.

The public baths were inspected regularly and samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis to ensure that the purification plant was functioning satisfactorily.

The sanitary accommodation at licensed premises, including cinemas, received special attention and improvements were effected.

It was pleasing to note that the Corporation instituted regulations for controlling the keeping of animals and the building of huts, &c. on Corporation estates.

This was a very necessary measure, as some of the estates were becoming littered with undesirable types of buildings.

Complaints of vermin infestation were very few during the year, probably due to the inclement weather throughout the summer.

During the year 391 complaints were investigated by the sanitary inspectors, as compared to 296 in 1945.

The sanitary staff investigated 155 cases of infectious disease and disinfection was carried out at 175 premises where there was possible infection.



## **Inspection of Food and Food Premises.**

Much time was devoted by the technical staff to the inspection of premises where food was manufactured, prepared or stored. Generally speaking the standard of such premises is high in the Borough.

The supply of meat for the Borough is obtained from Leeds, and is distributed through the Ministry of Food allocation depot in Pudsey.

No slaughtering of animals for human consumption took place in Pudsey, with the exception of pigs slaughtered under Ministry of Food licence for private consumption. In the latter case co-operation with the local food executive officer enabled the staff to inspect every carcase, thus giving a service which was appreciated.

The Council will have to consider seriously the provision of a public abattoir, as it is very doubtful that permission will be granted for the use of private slaughterhouses in the Borough in the future.

During the summer the prevalence of typhoid fever in the country and the notification of infectious diseases in the enteric group caused public attention to be focused on ice-cream.

Samples of ice-cream were obtained both for chemical analysis and for bacteriological examination. These steps revealed that the ice-cream as generally sold in the Borough was of poor nutritive quality but that it contained no harmful bacteria. It was noticed however, that ice-cream sold in the open from barrows or carts contained a much higher proportion of dust organisms than ice-cream sold in shops.

I am of opinion that, as soon as conditions allow, some minimum fat standard should be laid down for ice-cream, and that steps should be taken to prevent the sale of ice-cream from carts, stalls and barrows, unless such ice-cream is pre-packed.

Several premises in the Borough were registered for ice-cream manufacture, and a high standard was required before I was prepared to recommend their registration to the Council.

Unfortunately, existing regulations allow the manufacture of ice-cream from a cold mix. I would urge the responsible authorities to consider promulgating legislation to enforce the pasteurisation of all ice-cream mixes.

The milk supply of the Borough received its usual careful attention from your officers. The provision of a clean, wholesome and disease free milk has always been the aim of the department. It was pleasing to note that the use of tuberculin tested milk became more prevalent, judging by the number of applications from retailers for licences to retail tuberculin tested milk.

Samples of milk have been regularly obtained from retailers and producers, both for chemical analysis and for bacteriological examination, and many advisory visits have been made to cowsheds and dairies.

A good spirit of co-operation now exists between the sanitary inspectors and the retailers and producers, and although some reconstruction of buildings has taken place during the year, difficulties in obtaining materials have prevented much useful work being done. I am satisfied with the general standard of premises, with few exceptions, and in fact many premises are suitable with only slight alteration, for the production of "accredited" milk.

It is to be regretted that some producers have not availed themselves of the benefits to be derived from becoming "accredited" producers.

Much success was obtained in the prevention of fly infestation in cowsheds and dairies by the use of D.D.T. insecticide. Demonstrations were held on several farm premises, and the results obtained were sufficient to encourage other farmers and cowkeepers to use this insecticide on their premises.

### **Inspection of Factories.**

Many visits were made by the sanitary inspectors to observe conditions in mechanical and non-mechanical factories. One can record the progressive outlook of employers in many cases where improvements in working conditions have been effected over and above the standards laid down in the Factories Act. The staff were mainly concerned with sanitary accommodation and sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire; and much useful work was done in these connections.

### **Duties under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.**

The position in the Borough regarding infestation by rats and mice was particularly good. Visits were made by your officers to premises prone to infestation, and also to all complaints.

A free disinfestation service was given to the public with the exception of industrial premises, and I feel that the result of this decision was that immediate complaints were made to the department. Therefore, attention and treatment was given to reported infestations before the position had become serious.

369 visits were made by sanitary inspectors in respect of complaints of rat and mouse infestations. Advice and practical help was given to occupiers, both in regard to eradication and proofing and in 48 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the department.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.



The Ministry of Food recommended the Council to carry out systematic block treatment. In view of the low incidence of infestation I believe the Council acted correctly in declining to participate in such a scheme, as I am of opinion that the expenditure of money in this direction was not justified.

I believe that the Ministry of Food have given good assistance to local authorities in some areas, but I feel that in areas similar to Pudsey more attention should be given to the views of the officer operating the Act before schemes are evolved for submission to local authorities.

### **Public Conveniences.**

I have previously reported on the urgent need for additional conveniences in the Borough. Preliminary steps were taken to secure sites in the Borough, and I hope that the erection of conveniences will not be long delayed.

During the year wanton damage was done on several occasions to the existing conveniences, particularly the ones in the Market Place and Richardshaw Lane, involving the Corporation in much unnecessary expense.

### **Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

The refuse collection and disposal service functioned fairly smoothly throughout the year. The labour problems of the department were eased considerably, but the ever increasing age of the vehicles in the department was responsible for frequent breakdowns.

A new Karrier Bantam collector was obtained during the year, and it is hoped that a new refuse collection vehicle will be purchased annually in the future.

The existing garage and salvage depot at Greenside is most unsuitable for development, and I am pleased that the Council approved in principle my scheme for a new central depot and works. A long term policy is necessary in the department, as with the growing needs of the Borough, facilities should be available for extension.

During the year the tip at Owlcotes was completed, and a new tip at Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills was acquired. This latter tip should fulfil the needs of the department, so far as the Calverley and Farsley areas are concerned, for many years to come. Steps were also taken to acquire a large tip in the Pudsey area.

Throughout the year it was possible to give the public a regular and frequent collection at approximately 8 day intervals.

The collection of salvage by the department continued. During the year salvage to the value of £1,492 was collected and disposed of by the department, making a grand total of £9,796 since the salvage scheme was inaugurated in 1940.



A special effort was made in May to whip up local enthusiasm but this only met with partial success. There is a good deal of apathy amongst the public so far as salvage is concerned, and consequently a good deal of waste paper, bottles, jars, etc. are mixed with other refuse and are impossible to recover. Where no mechanical plant exists for recovering salvage pre-separation by the housewife is an essential function if the maximum amount of salvage is to be obtained.

Special collection of kitchen waste continued in the Borough, and a total of 224 tons was collected and delivered to Leeds for processing. Complaints were made in certain instances at the presence of kitchen waste receptacles in the streets, but I am afraid these bins were a necessary evil, as kitchen waste was urgently required during the year. Every effort was made to cleanse the communal bins regularly. The complaints as to nuisances arising from such bins were in the main unjustified.

### **General.**

The Council agreed to my suggestion and appointed a junior clerk pupil in the department. This was an excellent move and a good opportunity was given to boys who desired to qualify in the duties of a sanitary inspector. The successful applicant started work in the department on 23rd September, 1946, and his services were extremely useful.

I reported in previous annual reports that, until fixed salary scales were obtained on a national basis for technical officers, frequent movements of staff were to be expected. It was pleasing to note that the National Scheme of Conditions of Service for local government officers, which incorporated national salary scales, was adopted by the Council during the year.

In conclusion I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their enthusiasm in public health matters, and for the help afforded me during the year. I should be failing if I did not also thank the heads of departments of the Corporation for their unfailing co-operation and assistance.

I am more than indebted to my staff for their loyalty and for the work they have put in in the cause of public health.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

## Public Health Act.

	Primary Visits	Revisits
Houses inspected ... ..	360	180
Houses needing repair ... ..	226	433
Nuisances ... ..	640	1211
Drain tests ... ..	186	7
Alterations to drains, &c. ... ..	225	77
Offensive accumulations ... ..	10	14
Tips ... ..	747	—
Refuse collection ... ..	440	61
Refuse accommodation ... ..	545	496
Verminous premises ... ..	30	11
Disinfestation ... ..	26	2
Smoke observation ... ..	36	—
Offensive trades ... ..	4	—
Water samples — bact. exam. ... ..	28	—
chem. exam. ... ..	10	7
Infectious disease ... ..	155	124
Disinfection ... ..	175	8
Tents, Vans, Sheds ... ..	1	—
Stables, piggeries, &c. ... ..	22	—
Sanitary accommodation ... ..	104	25
Licensed premises ... ..	31	8
Miscellaneous ... ..	346	40
Insufficient water supply ... ..	67	132

## Housing Act.

Consolidated regulations ... ..	10	5
Overcrowding ... ..	7	3
Measured for permitted No. ... ..	12	—
Applications for C. house ... ..	76	7
Sec. 9 ... ..	2	3
Sec. 11 ... ..	1	—
Sec. 25 ... ..	—	62
Miscellaneous ... ..	74	64

## Food and Drugs Act.

Samples taken — Milk chem. ... ..	74	—
Milk bact. Pasteurised ... ..	15	—
Raw ... ..	143	—
Ice cream. chem. ... ..	5	—
bact. exam. ... ..	16	—
Food preparing premises ... ..	139	14
Dairies ... ..	111	17
Cowsheds ... ..	89	6
Meat and food inspection ... ..	159	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	267	—

## Factories Act.

Factories with power ... ..	80	123
Factories without power ... ..	22	—
Bakehouses ... ..	76	25

**Shops Acts.**

Hours of closing ... ..	41	1
Forms ... ..	65	—
Health (Sec. 10, 1934) ... ..	17	2

**Petroleum Act.**

Petroleum stores ... ..	6	6
Carbide stores ... ..	1	—

**Rats and Mice (Dest.) Act.**

Rat infestation ... ..	97	259
Mouse infestation ... ..	9	4

**Diseases of Animals Acts.**

Diseases of Animals Acts inspections ... ..	13	3
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**Miscellaneous.**

Interviews ... ..	1356	—
Meetings, &c. ... ..	67	—
Certs. of Essentiality ... ..	173	5
Outworkers visited ... ..	5	—
Atmospheric pollution ... ..	38	—
Stream pollution ... ..	3	39
Totals	7683	3545

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.****(a) Dwellinghouses.**

Floors repaired ... ..	10
Windows repaired ... ..	20
Doors repaired ... ..	2
Wallplaster repaired ... ..	19
Ceiling plaster ... ..	3
Rooms cleansed ... ..	10
Fireplaces repaired ... ..	7
Washboilers repaired ... ..	1
Rooms disinfected ... ..	140
Rooms fumigated (vermin) ... ..	3
Rooms sprayed (vermin) ... ..	31
Premises ratproofed ... ..	3
Premises disinfested (rats) ... ..	45
Drains tested ... ..	118
Drains cleared ... ..	82
Drains repaired ... ..	60
Drains provided ... ..	15
Waste pipes cleared ... ..	14
Waste pipes repaired ... ..	16
W.C.'s. repaired ... ..	60
W.C.'s. cleansed ... ..	1
Inspection chamber provided ... ..	4
Inspection chamber repaired ... ..	1



Vent shafts repaired ... ..	2
R.W.P.'s. repaired ... ..	10
Eavesgutters repaired ... ..	15
Roofs repaired ... ..	55
Chimneys repaired ... ..	5
Walls pointed ... ..	9
Sinks provided ... ..	22
Water Supply improved ... ..	69
Water Supply repaired ... ..	7
Dustbins provided ... ..	525
W.C.'s. provided ... ..	5
Ashpits abolished ... ..	58
Privies converted ... ..	1
Cellars drained ... ..	2
Offensive accum. removed ... ..	3
Nuisance from tipping abated ... ..	1

**(b) Licensed Premises.**

Urinals provided ... ..	3
Ventilation ... ..	2
Conveniences marked ... ..	1
Conveniences repaired ... ..	1
Conveniences cleansed ... ..	1
Conveniences screened ... ..	1

**(c) Factories.**

Urinals provided ... ..	4
Ventilation provided ... ..	20
Intervening space ... ..	44
Conveniences marked ... ..	89
Conveniences repaired ... ..	63
Conveniences cleansed ... ..	1
Conveniences screened ... ..	15
Fire Escapes provided ... ..	4
Fire Escapes marked ... ..	4

**(d) Shops.**

Forms provided ... ..	1
Heating provided ... ..	1
Washing facilities ... ..	1

**(e) Cowsheds and Dairies.**

Cleansed ... ..	34
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**(f) Bakehouses.**

Cleansed ... ..	34
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**(g) Fried Fish Shops.**

Cleansed ... ..	23
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## NOTICES.

	Served.		Complied with.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair ... ..	149	38	84	25
Public Health Act ... ..	850	87	617	83
Factories ... ..	7	1	89	5
Shops ... ..	24	—	8	2
Rats and Mice ... ..	6	—	2	—
Food and Drugs ... ..	15	1	10	—
Housing ... ..	—	—	3	—
Milk and Dairies ... ..	1	—	12	—
Default action ... ..	—	—	—	9
	<hr/> 1053 <hr/>	<hr/> 127 <hr/>	<hr/> 825 <hr/>	<hr/> 124 <hr/>

## UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED.

Meat	227 tins and 106½lbs.
Fish	136 tins and 168lbs.
Vegetables	137 tins.
Preserves	21 tins.
Eggs	4503
Soup	83 tins.
Milk	493 tins.
Fruit	36 tins and 250lbs.
Cheese	10½lbs.
Dried fruit	200lbs.
Cereals	329lbs.
Margarine	91lbs.
Bacon	29lbs.
Ham	19lbs.
Yeast	28lbs.
M. and V. rations	8 tins.
Sauce	3 bottles.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The staff of the section has varied in numbers, but normally it is made up of 1 general foreman, 4 gangers, 6 drivers, 11 dustmen and salvage workers and 2 tip men.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 4 Karrier Bantam collectors (7 cu. yard capacity), 1 Fordson collector (8 cu. yard), 1 Austin 3 tonner and 1 Ford (10cwt. light van).

During the year 347,172 dustbins, 893 ashpits and 2,401 privies or pailclosets were emptied, at a total cost of approximately £7,290. The following data shows the estimated apportionment of the cost:—

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per premises ... ..		1	8
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per 1,000 pop. ... ..	27	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse collection per premises ... ..		12	11
Estimated cost of refuse collection per 1,000 pop. ... ..	216	0	0
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and dis. per premises ... ..		14	7
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and dis. per 1,000 pop. ... ..	243	0	0

# SUMMARY ANNUAL SALVAGE RETURNS 1940-1946.

MATERIAL	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		TOTAL	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Paper .....	104	414	189	757	268	1382	197	1282	132	807	109	720	139	881	1138	6243
Rags .....	4	21	6	40	5	64	15	334	11	278	7	136	5	114	53	987
Metal .....	92	135	154	197	153	235	111	138	46	89	2	5	2	4	560	803
Glass .....	19	21	20	28	7	34	12	59	5	33	3	18	7	50	73	243
Bones .....	1	4	3	11	3	13	5	24	5	22	2	12	2	11	21	97
Kitchen Waste	14	34	6	11	3	6	209	313	198	299	198	297	224	432	852	1392
Rubber .....	1	3	—	—	8	18	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
TOTAL .....	235	£632	378	£1044	447	£1752	553	£2160	397	£1528	321	£1188	379	£1492	2710	£9796

TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940—1946 INCLUSIVE  
2,710 TONS. VALUE £9796.



All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. During the year the tip at Owlcotes was completed and ashed over. The tips at Rodley and Tyersal continued in use, and tipping was commenced at Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills. This latter site offers tipping facilities for many years and is very convenient for the disposal of refuse from the Calverley and Farsley areas.

### Salvage Scheme.

The total amount of salvage collected in the year realised the sum of £1,492, a gratifying increase of £304 over the income of 1945.

Little care is taken by the majority of householders in separating salvage from refuse, and consequently loads of refuse arrive at the tips containing a high proportion of valuable waste. It is to be regretted that the spirit which imbued us in wartime is not now present so far as salvage is concerned.

Many salvage stewards ceased to operate during the year, and the number of active stewards at the end of the year was approximately 70. It was possible to maintain a weekly collection from those householders, mainly due to the use of the light van.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July, 1940, the total amount collected is 2,710 tons, valued at £9,796.

It is interesting to note that local authorities in Yorkshire were responsible for the collection of 249,579 tons of salvage, valued at £385,550, during 1946.

Raw kitchen waste was collected from 450 communal bins and delivered to Leeds for concentration. Concentrated waste was brought back for sale to local farmers and pigkeepers. The details are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste to Leeds:			
224 tons, 3 cwts., 1 qr., value ... ..	336	5	0
Sale of Conc.:			
144 tons, 15 cwts., 3 qrs., value ... ..	696	4	3
Board of Trade Grant ... ..	95	13	0
	£1,128	2	3
Wages ... ..	410	19	10
Supply of Conc. ... ..	579	3	0
	£990	2	10

### Sanitary Accommodation.

The number of water closets in the Borough is approximately 8,745, including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 119 pailclosets or privies.

## Factories Act, 1937.

The factories on the register are as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical) ... ..	148
Factories (Non Mechanical) ... ..	53
Bakehouses ... ..	39

Visits have been made by the technical staff to inspect premises for the provisions as to health and for sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical) ... ..	203
Factories (Non Mechanical) ... ..	22
Bakehouses ... ..	101

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

## Housing.

### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	360
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	759
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. ... ..	10
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	32
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action.	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	2
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	236

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	287
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	125
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) By owners ... ..	108
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	9



#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV Overcrowding.

(1) (a) No. of dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of year ... ..	77
(b) No. of families dwelling therein ... ..	96
(c) No. of persons dwelling therein (approx.) ... ..	447
(2) (a) No. of new cases of overcrowding during the year	7
(b) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved ... ..	2
(c) No. of persons concerned in such cases (approx.)	42

#### 5. General Housing Conditions.

(a) Total number of houses in the district ... ..	9849
(b) No. of working class houses included above ...	7631

No formal action was taken to secure the closing or demolition of unfit houses. During the year however, 18 empty houses which had been subject to prewar action were demolished by the owners on instructions from the Council.

There is much overcrowding in the Borough, much probably unknown to the department, and a new housing survey is required at the earliest possible moment.

You will note that 41 houses were visited by sanitary inspectors in connection with vermin infestation, and that 26 houses were disinfested by the department.

During the year 640 nuisances were dealt with, as compared to 500 in 1945. Visits made by the inspectorial staff cover a wide field, as shown in the statistics. Amongst the visits were:—

255 visits to inspect drainage work, 186 visits to test drains. Tests include the hydraulic, colour and chemical tests.

440 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

155 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 175 premises were disinfected in connection therewith. Disinfection is carried out by formalin or sulphur di oxide.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the need for a steam disinfecter.

76 visits were made to applicants for Council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

173 visits were made in response to applications for "Certificates of Essentiality," in respect of materials.

38 visits were made to carry out atmospheric pollution tests in the Borough.



Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination.			
	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Public Mains	9	7	2
Other sources	19	12	7

Chemical Analysis.			
	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Public Mains	4	4	—
Other sources	6	6	—

Successive samples of water from a spring supply proved unsatisfactory. Formal steps were taken to secure the provision of a satisfactory mains supply to the house served by this source.

69 houses were provided with an improved supply of water as a result of action taken by the sanitary inspectors.

58 ashpits were abolished during the year and it is estimated that there are still 42 ashpits in the Borough requiring abolition.

### **Inspection of Food and Supervision of Food Premises.**

(A) Milk Supply.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

By far the major portion of the milk supply to the Borough is produced locally, and is delivered to consumers in a raw state. It is generally of good quality.

Some improvements in cowsheds and dairies have been effected during the year, and I am pleased to refer to the greater interest taken by milk producers towards clean milk production.

The advice of your officers seems to be well appreciated.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the Borough	36
No. of wholesale traders registered ... ..	10
No. of retail milk purveyors registered ... ..	70
No. of cowshed inspections during the year ...	95
No. of dairy inspections during the year ... ..	128

158 samples of milk were taken for examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:—

Satisfactory ... ..	123	Unsatisfactory ... ..	35
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Immediate investigations were made to discover the cause of unsatisfactory samples, and every attempt was made to locate and remedy the cause.

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 to 1942.

The West Riding County Council have issued the following licences to producers in the Borough.

No. of licences to produce "Tuberculin-Tested"	
milk ... ..	3
No. of licences to produce "Accredited" milk ...	9

Licences to dealers in designated milks were issued by the Borough Council as follows:—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin-Tested"	
milk ... ..	6
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk ...	0
No. of supplementary licences to deal in T.T.	
milk ... ..	2
No. of supplementary licences to deal in Pas-	
teurised milk ... ..	2

34 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows:—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested	6	—
Accredited	27	1

(3) Chemical Analysis.

A total of 113 samples of milk was obtained in the Borough, of which 71 were obtained by the sanitary inspectors for this purpose.

The county analyst certified that 111 were genuine, and 2 were classified as adulterated.

In one case proceedings against the vendor were taken in the local police court, and a fine of £5 plus costs, was imposed by the bench.

In the other case a caution was issued by the County Council to the vendor.

(B) Meat and other Foods.

During the year 159 visits were made to examine foods suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics a large amount of food was certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

The County sampling officers obtained 11 samples of food and drugs in the Borough, and the chemical analysis of these samples revealed all to be genuine.

58 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 139 visits were made during the year.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption.

The continuance of the co-operation with the Food Executive Officer enabled an inspection of every carcase to be made. The owners of the carcasses appeared to appreciate the advice given by the sanitary inspectors.

**Miscellaneous Duties.**

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:—

Licence to store petroleum spirit ... ..	45
Licence to store carbide of calcium ... ..	2
12 visits were made to such premises.	

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter.

16 inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

369 visits were made by sanitary inspectors in respect of complaints of rat and mouse infestations.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 48 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the department.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) Shops Acts.

The health provisions of the Shops Acts contained in Sec. 10 of the Act were the subject of careful attention, and additional heating, lighting and W.C. accommodation was installed in certain cases as a result of action by the department.

It was possible to devote more attention to this section of work. 19 visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants. 106 visits were made to shops to inspect statutory forms.

H. FOSTER, Chief Sanitary Inspector.





